PSEUDACHORUTES (PSEUDACHORUTES)  
QUADRISETOSUS, A NEW SPECIES OF COLLEMBOLA  
FROM FLORIDA (HYPOGASTRURIDAE. NEANURINAE)  

RICHARD SNIDER  
Institute of Ecology  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602 USA  

ABSTRACT  
A new species, Pseudachorutes (Pseudachorutes) quadrisetosus Snider, is described from Florida. It bears similarities to Pseudachorutes (Pseudachorutes) curvus Christiansen and Bellinger (1980), but can easily be separated on the number of tenacular teeth, dental setae and mucro shape. The type locality is Lee County, Florida, collected from Nymphaea odorata Aiton.  

RESUMEN  
Una nueva especie, Pseudachorutes (Pseudachorutes) quadrisetosus Snider se describe desde Florida. Tiene similaridades a P. curvus Christiansen y Bellinger (1980), pero se puede distinguir de aquél fácilmente por el número de dientes tenaculares, setas dentales, y la forma del mucro. La localidad del tipo es el Condado de Lee, Florida, coleccionado de Nymphaea odorata.  

Recently I completed the identification of 28 species of Collembola collected by Dr. E. S. Del Fosse from semi-aquatic and aquatic plants. His sample sites were located in Broward, Collier, Glades and Lee Counties, Florida. While sorting through a sample from Lee County, an unusual species of Pseudachorutes was detected. Careful analysis showed it to be undescribed. The purpose of this report is to present that new species.  

Pseudachorutes (Pseudachorutes) quadrisetosus Snider, New Species  
COLOR DESCRIPTION: Dark blue throughout body and appendages; with very narrow intersegmental lines. small pale dots scattered over body segments, and pigment on tarsal complex and mucronal bases.  
MORPHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION: Eyes 8 + 8. Postantennal organ with 5 lobes arranged in a circle (Fig. 1), approximately 2/3 diameter of nearest ocellus. Antennal segments in ratio of 1:2.1:1.8:2 (Fig. 2); segment IV with trilobed subapical bulb, 2 apical falciform (Fig. 3) and 4 blunt setae (Fig. 4); segments III and IV with long outstanding setae, longest setae occur on segment III and are 2/4 as long as segment IV. Mouthparts form a pronounced
Snider: New Pseudachorutes

buccal cone; mandible with 4 teeth, sometimes with minute subapical 5th tooth (Fig. 5), maxilla crochet-like (Fig. 6). Tibiotarsus without differentiated tenent hair; pretarsus with anterior and posterior setula; unguis with distinct inner tooth, curving lanceolate; unguiculus absent (Fig. 7). Ventral tube with 1 + 1 setae. Corpus of tenaculum without setae, rami with 2 + 2 teeth (Fig. 8). Dens 2½ times as long as micro, with 4 dorsal setae. Micro tapering, apically reflexed, lamellae narrow, evident distally (Fig. 9). Dorsal anal lobe with 5 dorsal setae and 1 short median seta (Fig. 10). Body clothed sparsely with curved setae, becoming longer on posterior, longest setae 3/4 longer than inner margin of unguis. Length: 1.5 mm.

Diagnosis: Pseudachorutes quadrisetosus keys out nearest to Pseudachorutes algidensis Carpenter in Massoud (1967). It differs from that species in color, length, mucronal shape, and claw characteristics. Pseudachorutes algidensis is described from New Zealand and appears unrelated to P. quadrisetosus. In Christiansen and Bellinger (1980) P. quadrisetosus keys out nearest to Pseudachorutes curtus Christiansen and Bellinger. While the 2 species share similar morphology with respect to postantennal organ shape, maxilla, unguis and absence of tenent hairs, they are dissimilar in the following respects:

- Quadrisetosus
  - P. A. O. with 5 lobes
  - Mandible with inner teeth
  - Similar in shape

- Curtus
  - P. A. O. with 6 lobes
  - Inner teeth dissimilar

Fig. 1-10. Pseudachorutes (Pseudachorutes) quadrisetosus n. sp. 1) Post-antennal organ and anterior ocelli; 2) antennal segments; 3) falciform seta of ANT IV; 4) tip of ANT IV; 5) mandible; 6) maxilla; 7) meta unguis; 8) tenaculum; 9) micro-dens; 10) anal papilla.
Ventral tube with $1 + 1$ setae
Tenaculum $3 + 3$ teeth
Dens with $4$ setae
Mucro with narrow lamellae
Long posterior setae acuminated

With $5 + 5$ or $6 + 6$ setae
With $4 + 4$ teeth
With $6$ setae
With large, broad lamellae
Setae truncate or weakly clavate

In addition, on the 4th antennal segment, $P. curtus$ has a ventral "file" which is lacking in $P. quadrisetosus$.

**Types:** Holotype (male) and 1 paratype on slides; 1 additional paratype in alcohol. Holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the Entomology Museum, Michigan State University. All specimens were collected in Florida, Lee County, junction of SR 82 and SR 82a, in a pond on *Nymphaea odorata* Ait., 13-III-1978, E. S. Del Fosse, collector.

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**Literature Cited**


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**THE DISTRIBUTION AND SYSTEMATICS OF OZOPHORA ATROPICITA BARBER, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM THE NEOTROPICS**

JAMES A. SLATER AND MARIANNE HASSEY
Section of Systematic & Evolutionary Biology
University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06268 USA

**Abstract**

The distribution and geographic variation of *Ozophora atropicta* Barber is analyzed. A discussion is given of the likelihood of the present distribution being due to dispersal, vicariance or a combination of the above. *Ozophora heydoni* Barber and Ashlock is considered a junior synonym of *atropicta*. *Ozophora parapicta* is described as a new species from Central and South America. The 5th instar nymph of the latter is briefly described and compared with that of *Ozophora concava* Distant.

Charts and graphs of intraspecific variation in *atropicta* are included as is a dorsal view illustration of *atropicta* and figures of the male genitalia of both species.

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